

Informational Text Study Guide Key

3 Types of Evidence

1. Anecdotal

Definition: A type of evidence that uses a story to prove a point.

2. Empirical

Definition: A type of evidence supported by facts, research, scientific studies and data, or expert opinion.

3. Logical

Definition: A type of evidence supported by facts and reason, such as cause/effect, problem/solution, compare/contrast, or comparison analogies.

5 Types of Text Structure (also called Organizing Patterns)

1. Description

Definition: An organizing structure that describes by providing details about a topic.

2. Sequence and Order

Definition: An organizing structure that provides information in order of occurrence.

3. Compare and Contrast

Definition: An organizing structure that looks at two or more things and establishes similarities and differences.

4. Cause and Effect

Definition: An organizing structure that provides a reason or explanation for why something happens.

5. Problem and Solution

Definition: An organizing structure that describes a problem, then provides a solution.

Vocabulary

Allusion – An indirect reference to a person, event, statement, or theme found in literature, the other arts, history, myths religion, or popular culture

Author's Purpose – *The reason or intent in writing that considers not just WHY a text is written, but the choices made WHILE writing*

Critique – *A brief examination or analysis of a work that judges with supporting evidence.*

Diction – *The choice of words an author makes, taking into account both denotative and connotative meaning.*

Fact – *A statement that is true and can be proven or verified with evidence.*

Hyperbole – *Exaggerated statements or claims that are not meant to be taken literally.*

Opinion – *A person's belief or feeling that cannot be proven or verified.*

Satire – *The use of humor to expose something that's absurd.*

Substantiated Opinion – *An opinion that is supported by evidence.*

Summary – *A reduction of large sections of text to their essential points and main ideas.*

Text Structure – *The pattern an author uses to organize his or her ideas and provides supporting details.*

Tone – *The author's or speaker's attitude toward a subject, character or audience.*

Voice – *The individual style in which an author writes through the use of diction and syntax.*

Literal language – *Language that means exactly what it says.*

Figurative language – *Language that describes through comparison and does not convey a literal meaning.*